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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1820)

Name of Candidate	Gaurav Kayandepahi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	664228
Center	ORN	Date	24/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. **(150 words) 10**

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism refers to the application of constitution which acts more as a limitation in spirit to prevent transgression of authority.

Constitution	Constitutionalism
① Right to equality	→ to treat equals equally & unequals unequally.
② Economic & Social justice	ex→ Reservation + EWS → equality of wages → Abolition of untouch-ability.

Thus, Constitutionalism is more of a practical application depending upon circumstances upholding values behind its formation.

Various ways to apply constitutionalism principles -

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① Legislative actions & laws –

- Civil Rights Acts – abolish untouchability
- Indian Honours Act – to uphold the values of National anthem, flag etc.
- PRI – 73rd / 74th Act – decentralization of authority

② Executive –

- FR & DPSP – Prevents transgression of authority.
- Article 74 – Collective responsibility & individual responsibility

③ Judiciary → Judicial Review (Art 13)

- Writs (Art 32) & (Art 226)
- Judicial orders / decrees

Thus, Constitutionalism enables the document to become the free will of its citizens & work towards the spirit of democracy & just society.

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2. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.
(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Growing role of ICT has mandated upgradation of judicial infrastructure in order to minimize dependency & fast track proceeding of cases to improve efficiency & justice delivery.

Initiatives of Online delivery of judicial services

① e Court - to start online proceedings
↳ reduce physical presence in times of pandemic.
↳ online filing cases
↳ Status update / orders are available online.

② Live Streaming - on youtube (initiative of Gujrat HC & Allahabad HC)
↳ increase transparency & accountability.
↳ people awareness about judicial proceeding.

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③ Application System – faster registration, application, appeal, judicial orders available.

④ Judicial elibrary → find case reference
↳ previous court order & archives
↳ Case studies to learners & practitioners.

Challenges –
↳ Infrastructure for ICT
↳ Budgetary allocation
↳ High cost of service
↳ poor trained employees
→ Demand & Supply gap –
↳ Resources for all courts
↳ Human resources for maintenance & management
→ Skill & ICT literacy
→ Status quo by judiciary

Thus, A comprehensive set of reforms required to tackle Online System which is a step towards egovernance & better justice delivery.

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3. Illiteracy and poverty are hindrances in the formation of healthy public opinion on public policies. Discuss with suitable examples. **(150 words) 10**
निरक्षरता और निर्धनता सार्वजनिक नीतियों के संबंध में स्वस्थ जनमत के निर्माण में बाधक हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Illiteracy & poverty are biggest challenge to country's development restricting rational decisions & holistic development of individual & society.

Absence of literacy & poverty results in

- → less leaders & more followers
- → less innovation & development
- → rising unemployment & increasing poverty.
- → vulnerable society, population growth.
- → resource scarcity & wastage.

Illiteracy → Unemployment → Poverty → No Education opportunities → Illiteracy

Vicious cycle

Considering current New Education policy & various initiatives

① People are unaware & hence could not reap benefits of it.

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↳ Vocational training
↳ language training in mother tongue
↳ online promotion
↳ people unaware due to poverty ridden society & illiteracy.

② Skill development program –
↳ provide employment opportunities
↳ skill inculcation & training
↳ Apprenticeship programs

⇒ Non availability & poor participation

This ultimately brings inefficiency in policy formulation & building healthy opinion. This became evident where poor opinion led to repeal of farm laws along with various acts under protest such as citizenship Act & ~~reduced~~ increasing marriage age Act.

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4. Why did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar see the CAG as "probably the most important officer in the Constitution of India"? Discuss the issues faced in the functioning of CAG. **(150 words) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर ने कैग (CAG) को "संभवतः भारत के संविधान में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकारी" के रूप में क्यों माना है? कैग के कामकाज के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Comptroller & Auditor General is formed under Article 148 & considered as guardian of public purse.

It is the most important office because-

① Auditor of public Spending - of Consolidated & contingency funds.

↳ Accountant general of States along with auditor.

↳ check & balance - counter unecessary spending & identify corruption.

② Independent & constitutional body

↳ provides authority & autonomy

↳ less political interference.

↳ security of tenure & salary

↳ Advisor to president & PAC & Estimates committee.

③ Reports → provide reports of expenditure to president to be laid

↳ in parliament

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Carry out work as requested by president.

It has been effective in identifying scams such as 2G, Coalgate scam & Commonwealth games.

Yet it faces various challenges in functioning. such as -

① Political Appointment - Executive appoint CAG who in turn audits executive accounts
↳ reduce accountability.

② Resources & information - delay in accounting led to more post mortem activity
- need to be proactive.

③ No Jurisdiction on Private or PPP projects
↳ Reliance project in KG Basin project → reliance did not allowed it to be audited.
↳ led to less transparency & less authority.

Thus, CAG needs to more autonomous & accountable, with increase jurisdiction it can act as guardian of funds of public in true sense

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Indian constitution adopted fundamental rights under Part III (Art 12 - 35) which are adopted from USA's Bill of Rights.

Yet they share certain similarities & differences such as.-

Similarities
- → Right to equality
- → Freedom of Speech, expression to people
- → Freedom of religion
- → Right to Justice
  - ↳ against executive action.
- → Universal Adult Suffrage

Differences

Bill of Rights	fundamental Rights
(1) Absolute	(1) Qualified
(2) due process of law.	(2) Procedure estb by law

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Provides equality in all aspects	(3) Provides equality along with preserving equity.
(4) Strict seperation from religion & negative secularism	(4) Positive secularism ↳ interference to preserve human rights.

Thus, Rights have been adopted but to suit regional aspiration & geography to prevent executive dominance & peace & unity is preserved for welfare & development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. There are various issues related to appointments in higher judiciary in India that need urgent attention. Discuss in context of the recent report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Law and Justice.
(150 words) 10

भारत में उच्चतर न्यायपालिका में की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों से संदर्भ में विभिन्न मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं जिन पर तत्काल ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विधि और न्याय विभाग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Appointment to higher Judiciary in HC & SC is done by president on recommendation of collegium system evolved under [2nd Judge Case] which involve CJI & 4 seniormost Judges of SC.

Issues in Appointment] -

① Less transparency & Accountability - Collegium does not disclose reason for appointment.
↳ led to increase nepotism, favoritism.
↳ less merit based appointment
↳ restrict vocal & strong representation

② [Frequent transfers] *
↳ Inconsistency in appointment & transfers → Recent transfer Chief Justice Sanjib Banerjee to Meghalaya undermines neutrality

③ [Struck down NJAC by SC] - SC ordered NJAC bill as null & void which prevented political & executive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

interference.

(4) Seniority → Not always followed
Issue
↳ Women Judges less in count.
↳ delay in govt. appointment & elevation.

Recent report of parliamentary Standing committee to Ministry of law & Justice highlighted -

(1) Streamlining appointment & elevation.
↳ creation of National Judicial Service for appointment of staff & employees.

(2) Bring transparency in collegium decisions based upon merit

(3) Consultation needs to be more broader with President & HC Judges

(4) Minimum interference by executive & legislature except during impeachment.

Thus, DPSP highlights seperation of executive from judiciary (Art 50) which needs to be upheld but also Judiciary needs to responsible & accountable in action.

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7. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition Commision of India (CCI) was formed with CCI Act, 2003 replacing MRTP (Monopoly & restrictive trade practices) Act to promote effective & fair competition

Purpose of formation -

① Rise of post LPG reforms

② Deregulation & privatisation - led to more private players

③ Need to regulate level playing field for all stakeholders

④ Approval & Rejection of mergers, validate takeover, agreement, competitive pricing

↳ CCI recently imposed 100 crore fine on Amazon - Future Retail merger.

It reflects shift from era of licence Raj to enhancing welfare by -

① Ensuring fair prices of services in accordance to SEBI, RBI, TRAI guidelines.

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(2) Prevent predatory pricing

(3) Encourage multiple private entities
- lead to better quality of service delivery
- increase performance & scale services
- bringe welfare to society.

Way Forward
- Need to be more vigilant.
- Welfare motive not to be undermined over profit motive & competition
- Excess competition should not impact service delivery.
- fair competition promotion.
  ex → Jio pricing policies led to Airtel & Vodafone approaching CCI.

Thus, CCI has been more of a watchdog & vigilance commission to ensure conducive regulatory ambience is mantained along with just competition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Enumerate the various kinds of writs in the Indian judicial framework and state the remedial significance of writs. (150 words) 10

भारतीय न्यायिक ढांचे में विद्यमान विभिन्न प्रकार के रिटों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए और इसके उपचारात्मक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Writs are tools of Judiciary which acts as instruction & order upon issuing authority. Writ Petition is provided under Art 32 for Supreme court & Art 226 for High Court (more wider than SC) & adopted from British legal system.

Available writs in Indian Judicial frame work are -

① Habeas Corpus - "To have body of"
↳ to bring illegally detained person before court
Remedies → Against police excesses
↳ illegally detained under preventive detention Act or UAPA.
↳ find & bring missing persons.

② Mandamus - "To order or do the work"
↳ mandates authority to do their duty as per order
↳ Not applicable to president & Governor
Remedy → if govt. authority not functioning
↳ Judicial order ignored or government action is delayed impacting functioning & Justice delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ex → SC issued mandamus to BCCI to hand over authority to SC instituted panel.

(3) Prohibition → to restrict jurisdiction.
↳ issued by higher court to lower court transgressing jurisdiction.

- applicable to judicial authority & administrative tribunals

Remedy → issuing stay order
↳ appeal in higher court
↳ prevent from issuing orders
↳ constitutional interpretation required in matter.

(4) Certiori → to take matter by higher court
↳ both during trial or post judgement

Remedy → to rectify injustice or judicial misinterpretation.
↳ Appeal against lower courts.
↳ for administrative tribunals as well.

(5) Quo Warranto – "By What Authority"
↳ if office occupied illegaly or beyond duration.
↳ Against unecessary process or trangression

ex → Delhi HC against parliamentary secretary appointments by CM.

Thus, Writs provide tool of Justice to carry out actions & judicial decrees/orders

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Giving the rationale behind the formation of a separate Ministry of Cooperation, discuss the ways to deepen Co-operatives as a true people centric movement in India. **(150 words) 10**

एक पृथक सहकारिता मंत्रालय के गठन के पीछे निहित तर्क प्रस्तुत करते हुए, भारत में एक वास्तविक जन केंद्रित आंदोलन के रूप में सहकारिता को सुदृढ़ करने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently constituted Ministry of Co-operation to bring integration in multiple projects & reduce time & cost impacting decision making along with effective resource utilization.

Reason for Formation –

① Bring co-ordination among centre-state, inter state & various ministries.

② Reduce resource wastage along with time & cost –
ex → interstate valley project co-ordination
↳ Ken-Betwa river linking
MP State, UP State → State subject - river
Centre → Central Subject - interstate valley & river

③ Streamline project & process –
↳ reduce duplication
↳ Reduce → Reuse → infrastructure
↳ co-ordination through ministries
ex → forest, water, electricity, transport etc.

④ Promote formation of Co-operatives –

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Increase co-operatives in farming, tribal produce etc
↳ Women empowerment & employment generation.
↳ Effective people participation.

Ways to deepen co-operatives

↳ Awareness & people participation in decision making
↳ knowledge & Educating youth in co-operative movement
↳ Schemes & programmes to facilitate people centric co-operatives
↳ Co-operative centers with Common Service Centre in every village.
↳ Co-operative Sewa Mitra – to guide people about rules, programmes, schemes in various fields

Thus, co-operative have potential to create revolution in citizen centric governance which is evident itself from government forming a dedicated ministry to co-operate & regulate co-ordination in development. as highlighted in DPSP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlighting the key provisions of The Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2021, discuss whether it can help in addressing the issues pertaining to tribunals in India. **(150 words) 10**

अधिकरण सुधार अधिनियम, 2021 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत में अधिकरणों से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Tribunals are administrative bodies establish for grievance redressal mechanism created under Article 323A & 323B of Indian constitution.

Recently introduced Tribunal Reforms Bills, 2021 had following provisions -

① Creation of National Tribunal Commission at central level & various benches.

② Reduce multiple tribunals leading to delays & resource wastage.

③ Time bound redressal & expert panel involving judicial members of HC (retired) or serving along with secretary in government

④ Expertise to Generalist → to provide effective & fast decisions & reduce appeals in higher court.

⑤ transfer pending cases to NTC → Provide financial provision & budgetary allocation for effective functioning.

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Impact of Tribunal Reforms

① Reduction in appeals to higher courts -
- decrease pendency
- faster & effective resolution to cases
- Expertise of panel on subjects – both judicial & administrative

② Not bound by Procedures - such as Evidence Act but need to follow principle of Natural Justice
- reduce delays & pendency
- improve administrative efficiency & project clearances
- improve Ease of Doing Business

③ Decision Neutrality - As government appointed tribunals. & cases/grievances are against government
- chances of biasness
- Not following laws & procedures
- bureaucratic attitude

Thus, Tribunals Reforms are must to ensure effective grievance redressal but needs to comprehensively address current issues of expertise, neutrality, infrastructure, autonomy to fulfill purpose of efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Asymmetry is not only an important characteristic of federalism in India, it has also helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

असममिति न केवल भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, अपितु इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में भी सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Assymmetry is an important characteristics of Indian Federalism which both horizontal & vertical highligted through various provisions of constitution such as

- Article 371 → 371 H
- Statutory & Discretionary grants Art (275)
- 5th & 6th Schedule.
- Budgetary Allocation & Special States.

Assymmetry has an impertant characterstics

1. Creates unity among various states providing equity & levelplaying field
2. Importance to regional aspirations & geographical restrictions
3. Cultural values are preserved alongs with unity & diversity of region. → 6th schedule
4. promote all regional development & effective service delivery.
   ex → One nation one ration card.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It accomodate diverse demands such as

① Geographical development & Cultural diversity –
- Seperate ministry for Northeast (MDONER)
- interstate council.
- funds to Northeast in ratio of 90:10 while for other states in 60:40

② 6th Schedule & Inner line permit – to protect cultural traditions & prevent external influence.

③ Statutory Grants & fund Devolution – by Finance Commission (Art 280) in various parameters such as literacy, population, forest Area.

④ Article 371 – 371H – for development of Vidarbha, Saurashtra, Andhrapradesh & various region based on language, poverty, development.

· Assymmetry ensures symmetrical development yet it has also others factors such as employment, literacy, natural resources, population, opportunities for growth.

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otherwise it will lead to skewed development, extreme dependence for funds, less innovation.

Thus, uniting diversity through assymmetry should be ~~through~~ conscious otherwise it might further lead to secessionist tendency & naxalite movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Identifying the designated role of Parliament, discuss the consequences of inefficiency in parliamentary functioning in India. Also, suggest some measures for improving the functioning of Parliament. **(250 words) 15**

संसद की निर्दिष्ट भूमिका की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में संसद के कामकाज में अक्षमता के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, संसद के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Parliament is constituted by President along with two houses whose purpose is to administer government of countries by forming laws, administering & implementation of laws etc.

Designated Role of Parliament -

① Elect president & Vice president along with Executive (PM). & council of ministers.

② Passage of Budget, Bills & monitoring the same.

③ Act as checks & balance on executive through deliberative discussions, questions, & motions

④ Upheld democratic values by ~~abiding~~ abiding to principles of constitutions.

⑤ Scrutinize reports & government expenditure along with performance evaluation.

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Consequences of inefficiency in parliamentary functioning -

① Poor & inefficient laws - led to people's protest, repeal by Judiciary.
↳ Not as per basic structure.

② Delay & Wastage of Parliamentary resources -
↳ Salaries, emoluments, rising inefficiency
↳ passage by guillotine, voice vote
↳ Ignoring critical bills ex → Medical abortion bill, surrogacy bill which require discussion.

③ Frequent Adjournment - poor performance & executive dominance due to single party rule.

④ ~~Non~~ Bypassing Parliamentary Standing Committee - causing bills appropriating excess budget & budget maximization.

Measures for improving the functioning

① Increasing Session time - to provide long sitting hours so that debate & discussions can be carried out.

② Compulsory PSC scrutiny - to prevent misuse & executive dominance.

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(3) Model Code of Conduct – to be adopted & strict penal measures in case of disruption.

(4) Speaker Neutrality – Should not be ~~from~~ member of largest party & resign on being elected.

(5) Budget Passage only after discussion – to prevent excess appropriation.

(6) Performance based salary to legislators to induce responsibility & values of efficiency & accountability.

Thus, parliament need reforms to ensure democracy does not turn into autocracy & efficiency is ensured to bring welfare reforms

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13. Despite awarding constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes, there still remain issues with regard to inclusion/exclusion of communities in the OBC list. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के बावजूद, ओ.बी.सी. सूची में समुदायों के समावेशन/बहिष्करण के संबंध में अभी भी विभिन्न मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was accorded constitutional status by 102nd Amendment Act to ensure autonomy & effective functioning.

functioning of NCBC -

① To inquire into issues of development of OBC classes in terms of education, employment opportunities.

② Advise government on policy matters pertaining to backward classes.

③ Summon & inquire into cases related to OBC & submit report to president regarding status of OBCs.

④ power of civil court with tenure of 3years & members belonging to backward classes

Issues wrt to NCBC

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① Lack of Data & Information – Post Mandal Commission report. NCBC doesn't have effective data on backward classes & population.

② Regional diversity & inaccuracy on population data → numerous subcastes, caste, languages.
- ↳ duplicity of data
- ↳ inefficient Census Data, 2011.
- ↳ SECC data not complete & inefficient
  - ↳ SC order on invalidity of data.

③ Division based upon Creamy layer concept –
- ↳ NCBC yet to identify CL/NCL population based upon income criteria.
- ↳ SC questioning SLPA limit for NCL & OBC.

④ ~~Some caste~~ Population segregation based upon existing data challenged.
- ↳ NCBC lacks –
  - ↳ data, resources to identify people.
  - ↳ infrastructure to reduce duplicacy & redundancy
  - ↳ co-operation with various ministries such as finance, home & state ministries.

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Yet, NCBC has been able to start working based upon SC guidelines to identify castes based upon Indra Sahhney Case Judgement to gather quantifiable data.

Constitutional status itself justifies the need of NCBC to bring equity & equality in India & strive for same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of Urban Local Governance in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 led to creation of Urban local government for development & autonomy of urban areas (Article 243Q - 243ZG)

3 tier

- Municipality
  - Satellite town
  - transitioning urban areas
- Municipal Council
  - town
  - Suburban areas
- Corporations → Cities
  - Metropolitan areas

Outcome of 74th Amendment

1. Autonomy in governance
2. Effective plan formation - District Planning Committee.
3. people's representation - in council & corporation
4. implementation of projects - Smart city, hygiene, sanitation, park development.

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(5) Development of region wholistically.
↳ prevent skewed development
↳ cities - leaving other regions underdeveloped.

(6) Direct elections → to post based upon population. women reservation (1/3rd seats)

It has also provided for 2nd generation reforms such as -

(1) Voluntary provisions need to become ~~mandatory~~ mandatory
↳ Constitution of ULBs.

(2) Prevent frequent dissolution -

(3) Effective devolution of funds
↳ SFC to provide more % percentage of funds.

(4) Appointment of Mayor need to be through election → TN appointment is through State
↳ while maharashtra has through election.

(5) Security of tenure - to increase for efficient functioning.

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Although, challenges exist, ULB have been successful in development
ex → Indore becoming cleanest city for 3 consecutive year under SBM 2.0

Thus, providing reforms might result in more effective development & autonomy resulting in better governance, more decentralization & people participation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

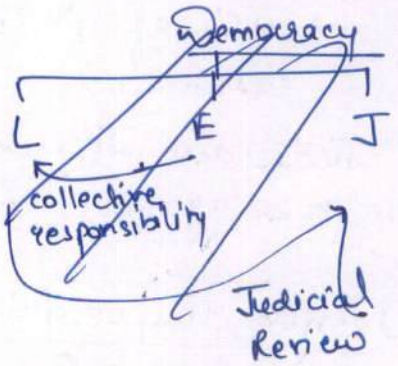
15. Checks and balances as well as separation of powers are not mere intellectual ideas, but principles which strengthen a democracy in real ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

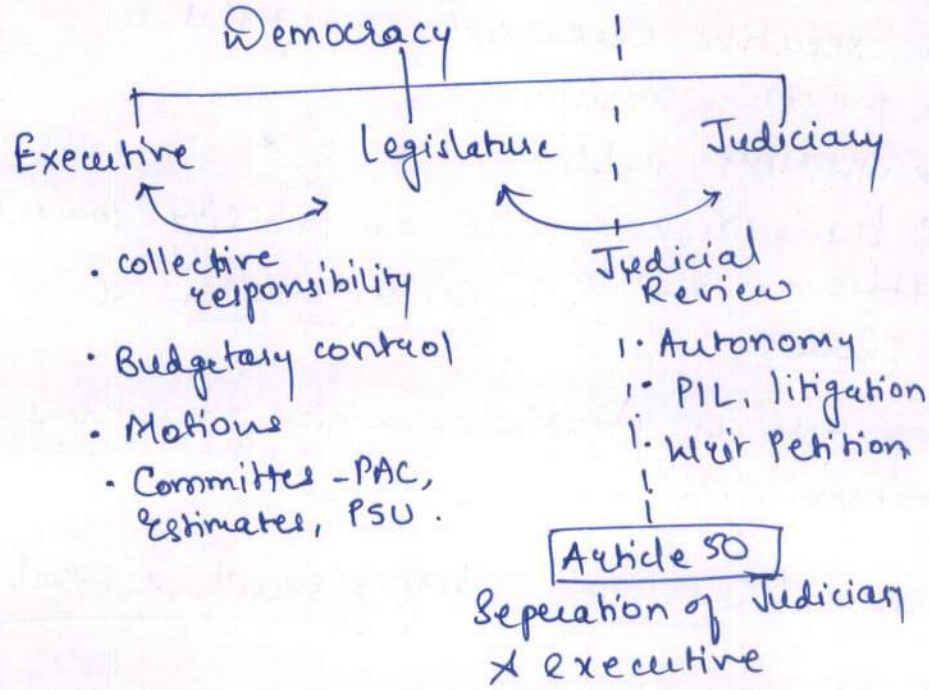
नियंत्रण और संतुलन के साथ-साथ शक्तियों का पृथक्करण न केवल बौद्धिक विचार हैं, अपितु ये ऐसे सिद्धांत हैं जो वास्तव में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Legislature, Executive & Judiciary are three organs of democracy with ultimate purpose to ensure welfare state & development.

To ensure effective governance, they need to have checks & balance & Seperation for –

1. Minimal interference
2. Effective functioning
3. Reduce Corruption & Politicization.





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Impact of Seperation & Check & Balance –

① functional autonomy
↳ Executive functioning in policy implement-ation
↳ Judicial independence – Neutrality in decisions.

② Prevent transgression of authority
↳ Politicization of Criminals &
↳ Criminalization of politics
↳ 43% of 17th Lok Sabha have criminal cases.
↳ Judiciary struck down NJAC bill as it goes against Article 50. of constitution.

③ Collective responsibility & upholding democracy –
↳ Executive responsible to legislature
↳ prevent corruption
↳ ensuring public welfare &
↳ transparency & accountability towards public – ex → RTI, citizen charter & eCourts.

They Acts as principles which strengthens democracy in ways such as –

① Social Justice – bring equity & equality

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within society.

(2) Economic & Political participation - people participation in governance & policy formulation - eg - Mygov.in

(3) Uphold liberty - people's right to worship, freedoms, occupation are safeguarded by Judiciary against executive action.

Ex → SC ordered released of illegal detainees.

Thus, seperation & independence helps each organ to perform with efficiency & counter check each others actions with might be against democratic & constitutional values.

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16. In the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas, the Speaker has vast powers and extensive functions. Elaborating on it, highlight the grounds on which the Office of the Speaker has been criticised and the reforms required in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में, अध्यक्ष के पास विशाल शक्तियां और व्यापक कार्य होते हैं। इसे सविस्तार वर्णित करते हुए, उन आधारों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन पर अध्यक्ष के पद की आलोचना की जाती है और इस संबंध में आवश्यक सुधारों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Speaker is an important role within house premises to carry out functioning of house & for same has been entrusted with vast powers & functions.

Functions of Speaker

① Interpreter of Constitution within house
provisions of constitutions are interpreted based upon speaker's discretion.

② Carry out business of house as per rule of transaction of business rules, 1961
- Constitution of Committees
- passage of bills
- set agenda of house
- adjournment of house
- certifying money bills
- vote in case of tie.

③ Ensure house decorum is maintained
- quorum & attendance before starting sitting
- Refer bills to PSCs

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↳ issue warning for unruly behaviour
↳ Suspension for contempt of house.

Also, Recently the ~~House~~ institution of speaker is being criticised because of -

① Biasness towards government
↳ ex → listing Aadhar as Money bill
↳ frequent discretion to pass bill by voice vote.

② Non referall of bills to scrutiny
↳ shows executive dominance
↳ One party rule.
↳ Neutrality is questioned.
ex → Recent parliamentary session
↳ only 3 bills out of 18 has been referred to standing committee.

③ Frequent adjournment leading to poor efficiency in functioning of parliament.

④ Suspension of MP with not chance to voice dissent.

Reforms Required

① Political Neutrality - Speaker not to be member of any party - based upon

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british parliament practice.

② Power need to reduced & justified -

↳ Suspension powers
↳ certifying bill only based upon criteria.

③ Reduction of discretion

↳ in constitutional & rules interpretation.
↳ ~~cons~~ unruly behaviour needs to checked by ~~conducted by~~ Ethics committee.
↳ Need to be nonpolitical background.

Thus, Speaker as an institution need reforms by scaling down unnecessary discretion which might undermine values of democracy & neutrality.

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17. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Finance Commission is established under Art. 280 of constitution to perform constitutional mandate of financial devolution such as -

① Devolution of funds, grant in aides to states based upon formula.

② preparation of criteria for devolution.
ex → 42% recommended by 15th FC.

③ Statutory or special grants for specific states

④ Any other task as entrusted by president.

Similar function is carried out by State Finance Commission created by 73rd/74th Act led to 243 I & 243Y. constituted by Governor of State.

Performance of State Finance Commission.

① Delayed Constitution & poor resources
↳ many states constitute SFC with delay which undermines mandate.
↳ Also no infrastructure & resources

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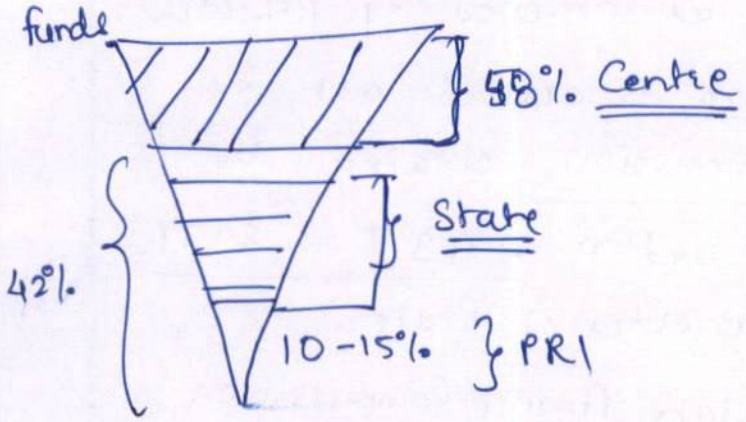
to carry out duties.

(2) Discretion of States – Due to PRI being discretionary in functioning. devolution of funds are not been effective.

(3) Non Binding Report – SFC report is non binding creating state's discretion
ex → States such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerela have effective implementation against states such as UP, Gujrat & Jharkhand.

(4) Skewed devolution – PRI does not have self sufficient funds & thus has to depend upon states who ultimately depends upon centre.



Thus, fiscal federalism although present in letters but not in spirit due to voluntary provisions

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& not mandatory resulting in states adopting discretionary measures which significantly impacted local self government & democracy at whole making it more "top-down approach"

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18. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of constitutional supremacy and creation of parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ninth Schedule was added by 1st Amendment of 1951 which sought to protect laws from Judicial review which intended to bring land reforms among region post independence to promote equity & tenancy rights.

But it has been used as a tool to prohibit Judiciary from executive & legislative transgression. of over FR & DPSP.

- Prevents Judiciary from review
- provides immunity to bills.
- makes DPSP priority over FR in 31A & 31C to give effect to land reforms.

Misuse → Centre adopting measures such as - 69% reservation to Tamil Nadu for backward class for employment & education placed in 9th schedule.

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This ultimately shows parliamentary hegemony & should be prevented by Supreme court by opening 9th Schedule to review for cases only after 24th April, 1973.

Reason being -

- Previous laws were aimed to ensure welfare
- bring equality & equity of society as enshrined in DPSP

But Current laws - used as tools to escape wrong doing
↳ become autocratic & dominante
↳ spread unequality & social injustice.

Thus, 9th Schedule need to used cautiously & not for rampant exercise of authority. & Judiciary need to step up in providing effective justice & democracy need to be upheld by transparency & accountability

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19. Though the antecedents of the Indian Constitution can be traced to a series of British colonial legislation and other constitutions of the world, in spirit and practice it has been completely Indian. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संविधान की पृष्ठभूमि ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक कानूनों की श्रृंखलाओं और विश्व के अन्य संविधानों में देखी जा सकती है, तथापि सिद्धांत और व्यवहार में यह पूर्णतः भारतीय है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Although Indian Constitution has been adopted majorly from British Constitution & Colonial legislation such as Government of India Act, 1935. it has been made to suit Indianess by then Constituent Assembly

Provisions Adopted from GOI Act, 1935

- Instrument of Instructions
- Parliamentary form of government
- All India Service & Provincial Service.
- Reserve Bank of India.
- Federal Court → became Supreme Court.
- Reservation system.
- Emergency Provision

Factor which led to adoption was

① Colonial legislation already suited Indian geography, psychology & people's view of government

② tried & tested in Indian environment & suited Indian environment of governance.

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(3) Constituent Assembly deliberated that instead of adopting random provisions of other democracies. reforming existing provisions would suit Indian democracy.

(4) This led to reforms which were visible in Todays constitution which ~~where~~ were filtered through cultural lens

ex → All India Service
↳ DPSP
↳ Emergency provisions

Thus, it was not complete adaptation but reformed adaptation which has made India largest democracy without being failed compared to regional neighbours such as ~~China~~, Nepal, Bangladesh.

Hence, it is more Indian in spirit than in letter evident from Judicial interpretation of Doctrine of Basic Structure which adopts features based upon India's time & demand

ex → welfare, responsible govt.

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20. Providing greater flexibility to states in relation to subjects in the state list and 'transferred items' in the concurrent list can pave the way for better Centre-State relations in India. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

राज्य सूची के विषयों और समवर्ती सूची में 'हस्तांतरित विषयों' के संबंध में राज्यों को अधिक लचीलापन प्रदान करना भारत में बेहतर केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

7th Schedule incorporates 3 list such as Centre, State & Concurrent providing division of legislative power for federal government to function effectively & with less interference.

Providing greater flexibility to states in subjects will result in -

① State providing better efficiency & autonomy in decision making such as
- inter state ~~trad~~ trade
- health services
- law & order administration
- Education & family planning.

② Prevent Centre law dominance on State law leading to power tussle
- State law suits regional aspiration
- better adoptability
- incorporates regional diversity

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(3) Better policy formation related to governance & preserve cultural homogenity –
↳ Tribal autonomy → regional council.
↳ Management of resources
↳ tackle disasters – ex → pandemics, cyclones ↳ depend upon NDRF & central funds.

But, more autonomy can create issues such as –

(1) Secessionist tendency – North South divide, – regional autonomy as in case of North East.

(2) Danger to Country's unity – languages, cultural, geography can divide people based upon communal lines.

(3) Reduce Central control in emergency times such as war, pandemic, disasters. due to
↳ State inefficiency
↳ central interest over state interest
↳ preserve unity.

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Thus, Concurrent list needs to effective yet states should be provided autonomy where federalism & unity is not compromised while other subjects needs to be retained in public interest to preserve unity & peace.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0664228

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Gaurav Kayandepahi

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule of Indian constitution provides for three list highlighting division of power between centre and state (Art 243)

Considering recent developments taking place like GST, model traffic/motor vehicle management act, cooperation ministry. there is need to revisit 7th schedule because

① Increase tussle between centre and state over federal division.
eg- Development and interlinking of rivers

② Rising globalisation necessitates changes in critical subject matter
eg- health and education

③ law and order → situation like inter state coordination on crime
eg- Removal of general consent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Various Committees recommendation on modification

eg - Rajmannar Committee, West Bengal Memorandum recommended more subjects in central list.

Yet various factors need to be considered while change in 7th schedule

(1) Unity and integrity should remained intact.

(2) Equal division with cooperation should be agenda.

(3) centre should not interfere into state subject on political matter rather consult them in suitable issues

Thus, Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission measures should be considered to upheld the federalism to bring more cooperation and collaboration.

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution (ODR) refers to use of ICT in solving issues of arbitration, mediation, judicial process to ensure better justice delivery mechanism.

Advantages of ODR

① Accessibility, Affordability and timely delivery of justice
↳ reduce pendency of courts – 4.4 crore cases pending as per ministry of justice

② reduce delay, saves time, cost in decision → helps strengthen private MNCs confidence in doing business and better resolution of disputes. → ease of doing business

(3) India signatory to New York convention and Paris convention for mediation and online dispute resolution

(4) Promotes egovernance, transparency and accountability in system

Also there are various challenges associated with ODR are

Challenges

Infrastructure
- connectivity to rural areas
- ICT infrastructure
- uniformity of access

People
- digital illiteracy
- Awareness and acceptance
- skilled Human Resource

Government
- funds and functionaries are not available
- regulation and policies

Economical
- ICT is still cost inefficient
- training youth cost,

eg - e-court mission mode project

Thus, ODR is need of hour to reduce pendency and ensure better justice delivery system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Centre - State division of power provided in 7th schedule, Article 245 - 255 provides for cooperative and collaborative federalism.

Centre - State Dispute as perrenial feature in Indian democracy

① Complexities and loopholes due to vague words
↳ give rise to misinterpretation and opportunity to control other sphere of influence

② Concurrent list (61 subject) shows more chances of disputes creation
eg - 42nd Amendment, 5 subject transferred to Concurrent list

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Growing centres influence in state subject such as law and order

[eg] - deployment of security forces, general consent for CBI

(4) Role of governer to control state
↳ in case of different political party in government of state

[eg] - Recent Maharashtra issue followed by Bihar government

(5) Tussle over financial control - given rise to disputes without finances no activity is possible

[eg] - Single uniform GST reduces state finances

Thus, various committees like Sarkaria commission, Punchhi commission, G.V.K Rao Committee should be considered to ensure cooperative federalism and reduce judiciary intervention.

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to use of personal, informal, formal connection to carry out or persuade people to do certain action or task

Lobbying as a mean to strengthen participative governance

① Strengthen forward and backward linkages to get better inputs on policies and regulations

② Promote stakeholders participation in decision making and thus more acceptance to reforms

③ Adopting lobbying will provide more diverse option which are pragmatic and suit present situations.

Yet Various challenges associated with lobbying are –

① Only few powerful pressure group or lobbyist will control major government policies.

② lead to more biased or partisan governance which might be ineffective

③ Neutrality of administration may get compromised → might also lead to favoritism, nepotism in public schemes and policies.

Thus, need of lobbying can be effective subject to effective regulation, ensure transparency in governance and welfare of state.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and open source software refers to such software that are license free and user can develop as well as modify the source code as per his needs.

The FOSS tools include software like libre office suite, fedora, ubuntu operating system.

Reason for unutilized FOSS and digital platform

① Knowledge and awareness — only 45% of Indians are digitally literate and only 15% are responsible tech savy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Issues of vulnerability → due to open source code - vulnerability is high and can be misused to compromise privacy, critical data.

③ Non availability - as major MNC like google, facebook provide many services free, people avoid to use open sources on internet

Yet we need FOSS and other digital platform because -

① Ensure equitable access to all users
② less discrimination and better service delivery
[eg] - Open network for e-commerce.

③ Prevent exploitation at hands of big MNCs

Thus, more awareness and promoting digital literacy to ensure better acceptance of FOSS technology

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non governmental organisations (NGOs) are organisation owned and operated outside government and are more independent in service delivery and welfare activities

eg – Redcross NGO, Akshaya Patra foundation.

NGOs as Social-safety value

① Act as a mode to provide dissent against government policies, schemes and grievances

② provide voice to voiceless in ensuring social justice

eg – Pensions of elderly population, and tribal welfare

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Spread awareness among public regarding benefits, schemes, spread social message

eg- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao →

(4) Act as a hand of government in collection of data, information, census etc.

(5) Also act against government as pressure group, mobilize people, raise grievance

eg - Greenpeace during Kundakulan plant, POSCO plant in Odisha

Also NGOs need to be regulate due to

(1) Ensure less influence by external state actor

(2) become voice of vulnerable section not majority powerful people.

As. D.Y. Chandrachud said "Dissent is safety valve of democracy," NGO can act as vehicle for community voice.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

aim to ensure critical support to people health due to rising issues of stress, lifestyle disease, heart attack, depression etc.

It provided for patient centric approach by

① promoting healthy diet, lifestyle, yoga as means to overcome mental disorder.

② almost 32% of people suffer from some form of mental stress like depression, post pregnancy anxiety etc.

③ it was effectively promoted to support challenges of growing materialistic society.

Yet it was considered sluggish and mixed with issues such as-

① Could not create awareness among people about and overcome fear
eg - people consider mental illness as madness, social stigma attached to it

② No proper implementation due to lack of coordination
eg - Use of NGOs, Civil society could have been used.

③ Institutional issues of less number of psychologist, clinics which could provide support.

④ No Customer care or helpline working created challenges of communication

Thus, it needed to be rectified on multiple end as WHO data shows 1 in every 10 person needs mental support and health care.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent PLFS survey highlighest rise in unemployment to 4.7% in 2020 also due to pandemic. Rising unemployment and growing youth population (61%) is a concern to Indian economy.

Need of Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

① Provide opportunity of employment due to rising unemployment, migration, no large sector to accomodate youth.

② lack of skills as major reason giving rise to burden of population.

③ Rising privatisation has led to mechanisation, less employees

· are required

(4) India going through structural unemployment due to recession, ~~low~~ no required skillsets, digital illiteracy etc.

Thus, Urban employment guarantee can be useful yet focus should be on-

(1) Developing quality workforce

(2) promote entrepreneurship, Agri-preneurship opportunities for self employment

(3) provide required digital literacy, skill set (PM- Kaushal Vikas Yojana).

(4) Various initiatives should help in supplementing this need such as Skill India Mission, Stand up India, Vocational training.

Thus, Capacity building supplemented by Urban Employment scheme can help in effectively ~~utilising~~ utilising demographic benefits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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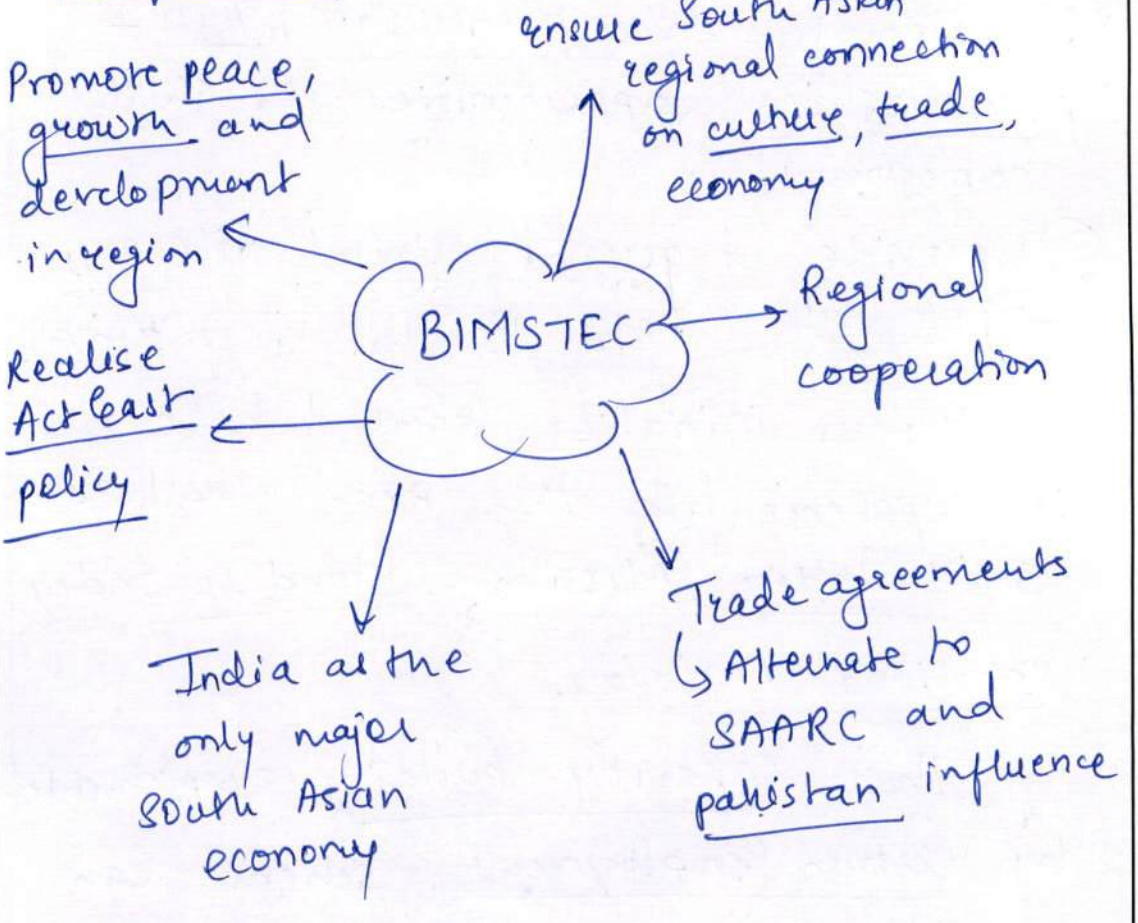
BIMSTEC stands for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic cooperation aimed towards development of Bay of Bengal region in socio-economic perspective



Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfill India's aspiration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Alternative to SAARC - reduce china's and pakistan influence in decision of India

② Promote regional interest of Bay of Bengal in development of "Blue Economy" also security in IOR
eg - SAGAR initiative

③ Connect India to East through Thailand is providing access to trade, infrastructure also to counter terrorism

④ Increase India's trade surplus with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Srilanka and Thailand which can act as source of raw material to Indian industry.

Thus, BIMSTEC can become a hand to ensure stability and prosperity in region.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

I.K. Gujral in 1997 initiated Gujral Doctrine which aimed to develop diplomatic relation by means of development, aid, support to nations without expecting in return. (unilateral diplomacy)

Aims of Gujral doctrine

→ Ensure capacity development
→ trust building among nations rather than agreement friendship
→ ensure soft power diplomacy in form of aid, long term loans, projects etc.

eg – Yoga, Indian Diaspora as means to diplomacy.

Relevance of Gujral diplomacy in present times

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① In case of Sri lanka
→ deferring loans due to economic crisis
→ sending food supplies, providing employment on projects
eg – Triconomalee oil farm development

② Afghanistan
↳ sending food – wheat, rice with aid of UN to overcome famine of war
↳ Infrastructure development
eg – Salma dam, I.G Children Hospital at Kabul.

③ Bhutan
↳ Construction of hydropower plant
↳ development of buddhist circuit and large prayer hall
↳ exchange of students and providing training

Thus, Gujral doctrine has provided alternate paper ~~and~~ based formal diplomacy to ensure capacity building measures in long term.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Officers of Parliament" are the staff, secretaries, administrators which are responsible in providing services to lok sabha and rajya sabha such ~~and~~ as

① Secretarial support to MPs, chairmain, committees on information, data disemmination

② Conducts various sessions like Question hour, zero hour, etc
↳ creates agenda; provides circular, question list etc.

③ Conducts voting during passage of bills, budget

④ Support parliamentary committee

with research support, volumes, managing reports etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constitutional and Statutory provisions for their functioning

① Governed by Transaction of Business rules and Allocation of Business rules, 1961.

② various sub rules of Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha guide their conduct and businesses

③ Outside RTI ambit as exception to Section 8 → provides them authority, independence in functioning providing impartial service.

Thus, "Officers of parliament" are the bureaucratic system to parliamentary function based upon Webers model

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Finance Commission (Art 280) (FC) is a constitutional body constituted every 5 years by president to recommend fiscal devolution, grant-in aid to states.

15th Finance Commission headed by N.K. Singh for period (2021-2026) has made major recommendation of 41% (1% for new form UT of J&K).

Role played by FC in fiscal federalism

① provide division of finances among centre and state to ensure independence in development

② provide formula for grant-in-aid to ensure special statutory grant based upon parameters

eg - Population, demography.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Recommends devolution of grant between states and local bodies as well

Recent Recommendation given by 15th FC are -

① 41% devolution to states
↳ 1% reduction from 14th FC due to newly formed state of J&K

② New parameters for consideration.
ⓐ ↳ Population Census – 2011 as base year
ⓑ ↳ Forest and ecology included to ensure environmental justice and promote green GDP
ⓒ ↳ New parameter of Demographic measure to ensure better utilisation of human resources in skill development measures

③ Recommended formation of
Independent fiscal Council
by replacing FRBM Act, 2003

for fiscal consolidation

(4) States to reduce debt-GDP ratio to 4% by 2024

(5) Recommended better adherance to strict fiscal policy norms rather than using sunset clause as loophole

Yet various issues need to be tackled which are not included such as

(1) cess and surcharge as mode to centre fiscal and not being devolved

(2) delay in payment and only advisory nature of FC.

(3) need of permanent FC is also suggested by Vice president

Thus, FC has provided an adequate measure to ensure suitable finance to bring equity in development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model code of Conduct (MCC) was first adopted in 1960s in Kerela constituency which aims to strict adherance to ~~compelli~~ rules of free and fair election (Art 324)

eg - No declaration of public schemes during MCC enforced.

Statutory Backing to MCC will lead to impact such as

① Strict enforcement of law -
↳ reduce discretion of Election Commission (EC)
↳ make EC responsible towards public

② Bring validity to law and binding nature on political parties, bureaucracy.

③ Breach of MCC will lead to

disqualification of MPs/MLAs.

(4) Bring more transparency and democratic way of election.

↳ ensure judiciary to punish on its breach and avoid illegal activities.

(5) Avoid loop holes in existing MCC and bring codified version in CPC and IPC to supplement same.

Thus, Various committees like Dinesh Goswami committee, Indrajeet Sengupta committee ~~will~~ has recommended statutory backing.

But, still it may not solve issues entirely because.

(1) Politician and parties may exploit it to delay elections and create pendency

(2) Binding nature reduces EC's authority in deciding issues and transfer it judiciary.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Any changes to MCC law will require amendment which provides authority to legislature.

(4) Legislature may dilute many of its provision as done by during RTI amendment

(5) Executive control will increase by way of statutory law.
↳ binding nature reduces independence

Thus, there is need to ensure strict reforms of MCC by codifying it and ensuring vigilance by EC using ICT (eg- cVigil app) and more people participation.

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital revolution refers to rising use of ICT in providing digital and other consumer services leading to quality service delivery.

eg - ecommerce websites, CPGRAMS.

Market disruption caused by digital revolution

① local stores, shops could not match large MNCs

eg - local retailers price margin compared to Amazon sellers

② Promotes more consumerables of brands → discourages local brand competition and small scale industries get impacted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Use of Predatory pricing methods
↳ eg – Big Billion daily sale of flipkart → creates shift of consumer market to online shopping

(4) ~~skewedness of~~ skewed in favour of online platform.
↳ online platform has less regulation compared to small market in taxes, permission, investment etc.

thus, there is need to revamp strict control of Competition Commission of India to ensure fair competition. because –

(1) it will ensure economic justice to public service delivery and fair competition
eg – CCI notice to Jio for giving free data on internet as price distorting.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Ensure prevention of monopoly in various domains

[eg] - Jio and Vodafone remain as major player

(3) Give fair opportunity to local as well as global player to do business

[eg] — daily purchase and sale limit on cloudtail → subsidary of flipkart in ensuring delivery.

(4) prevent regulatory cholestrol, private MNC dominance, strict nonpartisan role etc such measure are needed to reform CCI

Thus, CCI need to be strengthen by providing better governance, authority and autonomy by reducing overlapping jurisdiction.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle Blowing refers to an individual who can be an employee inside organisation, a subsidiary contract employee or any person who discloses about activities which are illegally carried in an organisation.

eg - Recent ~~ASE~~ Wikileaks issue by Julian Assange and Edward Snowden

Need of whistle blowing mechanism and need of protection of whistle blowers

① to provide more people participation in disclosing unfair activities carried by people

eg - Insider trading

② Promote self disclosure by

employees about private dominance in ensuring equity and welfare

eg - Infosys in payroll management.

(3) Whistle blowing act ensures protection to identity, life of person and encourage fearless disclosure.

eg - currently, loose implementation of Whistle blower Act, 2014 (WBA) led to people afraid to show identity.

(4) Strict punishment against government employee who discloses details either purposefully or by mistake

(5) Both public and private sector to be covered to bring transparency and promote ethical governance in all sectors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Present WBA has various loopholes, no standard operating procedures, no provision for reward or award to whistle blower rather give rise to threat ~~be~~ due to nexus between organisation and government.

Thus, a strict, codified, better WBA ~~b~~ similar to USA can be adopted to bring better protection and safeguarding whistle blower rights

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are organisations which is formed by employees who themselves are its owners and customers. for purpose of pooling finances, resources etc.

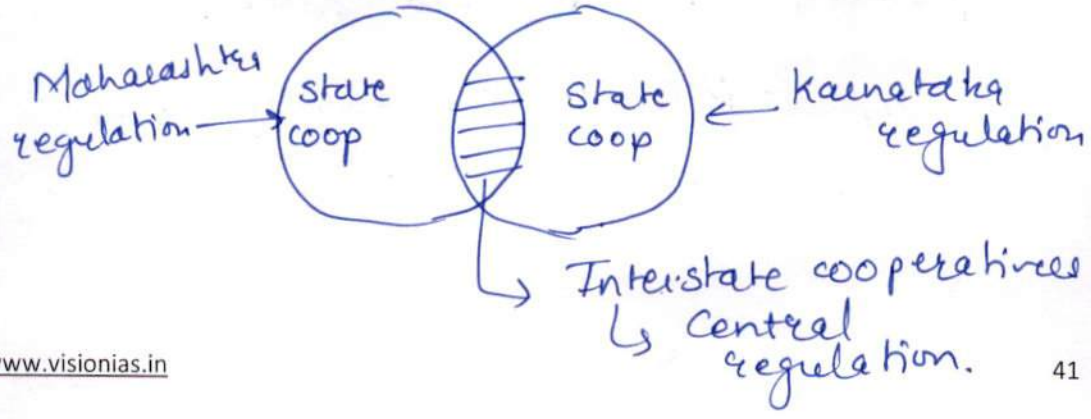
eg - Multi-State cooperative Bank.

Cooperatives is a state subject under Article 243

Cooperatives are performing poorly due to -

① loose vigilance by registrar of cooperatives

↳ No uniform regulation and depends upon sector of cooperation



(2) Recently SC struck down 97th AA act partially
↳ gave rise to loose central control

(3) (a) Rising NPA due to poor management,
(b) ↳ also pending litigations against loan default
(c) ↳ dominance of few people in cooperatives

(4) difference regulation creates opportunity to establish shelf cooperatives to only receive government incentives
↳ promotes corruption, money laundering.

(5) majority of state cooperative have politicians as their members,
↳ No defined constitution or Standard operating procedures.

Thus, various government reforms are taken such as.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reforms

① Ministry of Cooperation

↳ Better regulation and promotion of cooperatives

↳ promote people centric approach in pooling resources, finances to start SHGs, entrepreneur, startups

② 97th Amendment Act, 2007

↳ Right to form cooperation and promote it in various domains of agriculture, small scale industry

③ RBI regulation on banking related cooperatives

[eg] – PCA frame work on PMC bank

④ Vigilance and adoption of uniform regulation, shift cooperatives as [Concurrent subject] in 7th schedule

Thus, cooperatives have become a backbone of Indian industry and support employment generation on large scale.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public - Private partnership model refers to cooperation between public organisation, private organisation in various projects particularly infrastructure based upon various finance sharing model

eg – BOT, EPC, Hybrid Annuity model

Potential of PPP in Healthcare System

① · Development of Infrastructure
↳ Hospital building, clinics, beds
↳ upgrading existing infrastructure i.e brownfield projects
↳ government can act as monitering mechanism.

② Help in technology upgradation

- use of modern equipments

→ Reduce cost of burden by promoting FDI in healthcare and viability gap funding mechanism.

(3) Ensure quality delivery of services where government reach is less

eg – remote villages, use of tele medicine, robotic surgery

(4) It may help in further expansion of critical health infrastructure like pharmacy, api chemicals etc.

Yet various challenges exist such as

(1) Need to ensure cost-benefit analysis to reduce debt of existing projects.

(2) may give rise to high input cost and ~~price~~ high healthcare expenditure

(3) ensure strict price control initially to balance sudden switch to ~~pe~~ ppp mode of policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Regulations challenges like RTI, auditing are outside PPP ambit thus may give rise to litigations

Thus, Kelkar task force has recommended PPP as viable option in healthcare subject effective regulation and good governance practices are followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education policy, 2020 aim to reform education system to adjust to present challenges of value based education and provide increase literacy rate and access to education.

Commendable Vision of NEP, 2020

① Promote Vocational training and replace 10+2 by 5+3+3+4 pattern to provide suitable categorisation.

② provides multiple entry and exit points to students with interoperability choice across institutions and courses.

③ promote integration of language of various states at primary

level to ensure better learning prospects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) More practical, theoretical ~~participation~~ methods to bring enrichment in childrens grasping power and developing foundational literacy.

Although its vision is broad its success depends upon positive integration with other policies like

→ (1) integration of digital education and NEP on issues of accessibility, affordability

(2) fulfilment of staff requirement and initiatives such as NISTHA, LEAD program for teacher training

(3) availability of resources such as digital library, SWAYAM PRABHA DTH connection.

(4) overlapping issues due to coordination of UGC, Medical Council of India, and many regulators like AICTE, state boards.

Thus, NEP success will be ensured by better implementation and integration approach adopted by Ministry of education and merging multiple institutions into single ensure better coordination and control.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo pacific economic frame work (IPEF) is emerged as collaboration efforts of India, USA in pacific and Indian ocean to boost regional economy.

Collective desires to make the Indo pacific region an engine of global economic growth

① Promote trade movement between Indian ocean and pacific region which includes major economies eg- Tiger Econonomies

② provide a lifeline to India and Asia in providing resources, crude oil, natural

gas.

③ Potential to transfer "Blue economy" as engine of global growth

eg → polymetallic nodules
→ fisheries
→ shipping, logistic and marine wealth.

④ Bring better diplomacy and give rise to better economic prospects

Concerns of India

① Chinese influence in IOR.

② issues of growing USA, Russia and other in IOR security giving rise to challenges

③ IOR still remains unexploited ~~due to~~

Thus, IPEF is critical in India's entry to global economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's growing presence in field of service expert, space, defence given rise to techno-diplomacy

eg – NASA – ISRO cooperation on NISAR satellite.

But various complexities exist due to expanding digital space, and New and emerging strategic Technologies

① Issues of Agreement, MOUs to bring effective coordination
eg – NEST division started in Ministry of External Affairs

② Rising space exploration have give rise to competition and collaboration eg → Chandrayaan

mission.

(3) rising conflict upon sharing technology and use of technology

eg - Russia suspended sharing of cryosphere engines

↳ delayed ISRO's project of Mangalyaan

Use of Shakti Anti satellite missile created hue and cry among nations

Thus, there is need to identify priority areas for techno diplomacy because

(1) To ensure better coordination and exchanging technology

eg - harness digital space data on marine oceans and environment

(2) Support exchange of Arms and Ammunation in defense

eg - reduce complexity of third party involvement give rise to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• corruption [eg]- Augusta Westland

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Promote innovation among countries and better sharing of knowledge

[eg] - India's IRNSS satellite for other Asian countries

(4) Reduce delays, litigation over disputes,

[eg] Antrix-deal → ~~had~~ created delay in project

Thus, priority sector such as defence, science and tech, nuclear can promote tech diplomacy among countries and act as better mode of establishing international relations

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK